

Farm Queries Answered

Perplexing Problems Expertly Explained

Department Heads of A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla. Reply to Inquiries Made by Farmers

Stump-Pulling Economy

I have about twenty-five acres of land with several trees and stumps on it. Please advise the simplest and most economical way to get them out. Dynamite dynamiting trees could be done economically. Should the dynamite be put under the tree or in it?—J. R. Muller, Le Flore County, Oklahoma.

The station here has not conducted any experiments with stump pulling, owing to the fact that we are located in a prairie section. The branch state school at Tishomingo, in southeastern Oklahoma, has, however, carried out some complete tests in removing stumps with stump pullers as compared with dynamite. About twenty acres of sandy upland soil with an average of twenty stumps per acre was used for the test. The stumps averaged from one foot to two and one-half feet in diameter. They were fairly decayed, the trees having been removed three years previous. The stump puller used was known as the Beemper. It was found that it cost \$1.00 per acre with the stump puller and \$12.00 per acre with dynamite.

Whether or not it would be advisable for you to use dynamite or stump puller depends upon the number of stumps which you desire to remove. In case you wanted to remove trees you would probably meet with better success with dynamite. In dynamiting stumps the hole should be drilled, not in the stump, but in the earth beneath it, giving the drill a sufficient angle so that the charge may be placed well under the stump. The amount of dynamite for each charge would depend upon the size of the stump and the extent of decay.—A. H. Wright, Department of Agronomy, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater.

The Pink Eye Disease

We have three steers taking the pink eye. What can we do?—W. E. Longwood, Rogers County, Oklahoma.

Pink eye is contagious and sometimes becomes practically epidemic in a bunch of cattle. While I think in many cases the disease may have its origin from irritation produced by pollen from flowers and by dirt, yet my observation has been that it frequently spreads from one diseased animal to others in the herd. Of course, with the number of cattle that you have, treatment of the herd is impracticable except as far as you may protect them by removing any diseased stock. For those that have the disease or any symptoms of it you should place them in pastures to themselves, and if the cases are at all bad they should local treatment. I would advise that you use as a wash for the worst cases, water one quart, boracic acid three ounces, zinc sulphate one-half ounce. Apply this freely to the eye whenever the animal is treated, which may be as often as twice a day if necessary.—Dr. L. L. Lewis, Department of Veterinary Science, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater.

Amount of Silage to Feed

I am thinking of putting up a silo for the purpose of wintering stock cattle. Now, what would be a good daily ration of silage for a steer during the winter months?—W. A. McPeak, Logan County, Oklahoma.

Corn silage or sorghum silage will cured in a desirable feed for all classes of cattle. Its succulent nature makes it especially valuable to growing stock, not so much because of the richness of food elements which it contains, but more on account of the influence it has on the digestive powers of the animal's body, for the grown animal will usually eat from twenty to forty pounds of silage per day along with other dry cured foods. Fifteen to twenty pounds would be ample for a vigorous growing healthy yearling steer. Thirty pounds would be sufficient for a two-year-old if he has access to other coarse foods, and forty pounds per day would be all that full grown cattle would care for under average conditions. These amounts would be eaten especially in the cooler seasons of the year and where the silage is of good quality. It is advisable to feed silage to all of the cattle, especially during the winter season and the dry months of the summer.—James A. Wilson, Director Oklahoma Experiment Station, Stillwater.

Day of Investigation

If Alexander were around today he would be sighted for more words to investigate.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Moving-Picture Shows in Spain
In Barcelon the moving-picture shows are so popular that on Sundays thousands of people can be seen outside of them waiting for their turn to secure admission.

A Variable Condition

"Any malaria around here?" asked the tourist. "Some say they is an' some say they ain't," replied the native. "It 'pears to depend mostly on whether the person enjoys the kind of medicine that's mostly took for it."

Cheese Factory in Oklahoma

Do you think a cheese factory located in a dairying section of this state would prove profitable?—M. C. F. of Muskogee, asking about manufacturing cheese paying the market price for milk?—G. H. Field, Major County, Oklahoma.

I have no doubt but that good cheese could be made in this state, provided the farmers would exercise sufficient care in producing the milk and it was delivered to the cheese factory twice daily. The cost of manufacturing cheese is considerably less than butter, however, with either the cost of manufacturing is greatly reduced, as the amount of product manufactured daily increases. About 11 pounds of cheese can be manufactured from 100 pounds of whole milk and a factory receiving at least 500 gallons of milk per day would manufacture approximately 440 pounds of cheese at a cost of 1½ cents per pound. I have always timed the success of the cheese industry in Oklahoma, however, if you are guaranteed the amount of milk indicated above a cheese factory could be successfully operated. I have made a few cheese here at the College during the winter season and the quality was very fine. This indicates that good cheese can be made in Oklahoma and if one were guaranteed a permanent supply of milk of a good quality I see no reason why a cheese factory could not be successfully operated.—Roy C. Penn, Department of Dairying, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater.

Better Country Schoolhouses

The post calls architecture "men's music." Architecture is, indeed, one of the finest of the industrial arts and the most useful of the fine arts. Its essential qualities have been defined as "utility, stability, and beauty," and the aim should be to reconcile these three requirements without sacrificing one to the other.

The educational sentiment of a community is expressed and in turn influenced by the kind of school buildings erected. Hence the building of a school house carries with it an educational obligation to erect before the eyes of the young people a good model of beauty, grace, dignity, utility and stability. The attitude of the young people toward learning itself is influenced greatly by the building in which learning is to be acquired.

The country school house, outside and inside, should be as beautiful, comfortable, and convenient as the best houses in the community. If the child goes from a beautiful and comfortable home to an ugly uncomfortable school house his appreciation for an education suffers accordingly.

Where school buildings are to be erected the usual excuse offered in favor of cheap buildings is the lack of funds. On its face this seems a valid excuse, but adequate funds should be provided by increasing the school levy or by voting more bonds for school buildings. All school taxes in Oklahoma are relatively low in comparison with the expenditure for schools in those states that make the more liberal provisions for education. It is ethically right to vote bonds for good school buildings. Such buildings bring the future should be paid for in the future. The trouble is that people lack money for good school houses. The selfish adult population spend money freely for their own pleasures and ignore the welfare of the children. They do not lack money; they lack that which a good school would help furnish; they lack ideals of thrift, culture, self-control, and regard for childhood.

Weak and shrinking school officials forget the welfare of the rising generation when they hear the never-ending cry for economy in public expenditures, and the wall of the parsimonious taxpayer. However, the average taxpayer is usually willing to contribute his share if the money is well spent. Even the citizen who is disgruntled when the appropriations are first made will usually laud the enterprise when it is completed if it has been wisely executed.

The school building should be planned with reference to future as well as present needs and should anticipate the probable growth of the community. Either a professional architect or some school man who is well informed on such subjects should be consulted as to size, cost and site of building which must be considered with a knowledge both of local conditions and of school house architecture as well as educational ideals. The school board knows local conditions but it does not usually know the latest and best things concerning school house architecture. An architect should be consulted on the following subjects: Materials, arrangement of rooms, sanitary appliances, method of heating and of ventilating, temperature regulation and lighting.

The impression prevails that any local contractor can put up a small school building, but a competent school house architect should plan even the small building and supervise its construction.—John H. Bowers, Department of Pedagogy and History, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater.

Allowing the Man to Talk
She had early adopted the excellent principle, when with a man, of allowing him to talk, especially when the subject was one about which she knew little or nothing.—Mrs. Belloc-Lowndes in *Jane Eyre*.

Much Like New York
Victim of a broken aqueduct, Venice, may be said to have brought home to it a realization of the Ancient Mariner's "Water, water, everywhere, nor any drop to drink."—Providence News

"Chimney Pot" Hat



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FICKLE fashion has again made a right-about-face. Last year, tame brimmed hats were all breadin' this year, it is height; very broad brims were the vogues in 1910; exceedingly narrow brims the vogues in 1911. Milliners have reverted to 1869 models for their confections for

PAY ATTENTION TO THE ARMS CLOAKINGS FOR THE FALL

Easy to Dress Them Becomingly So as to Overcome Any Natural Defects.

This arms are very easily dressed becomingly, though there have been women in the world who had every device of the toilet at their beck and call and yet failed to understand the needs of their meagre arms. A celebrated actress and well known society woman was one of these, and even the surpassing loveliness of her face could not make up for the ugliness of the arms she was forever showing off in short sleeves.

However, estimates of beauty have changed somewhat, and with the present formless lines striven for in clothes match-like arms are no longer a bar to good looks. But they must be dressed becomingly—in long sleeves gathered over the arms or in the shape of loose bishop puffs ending in a long hand ruffe. The closer sleeve should have a pointed bottom covering the back of the hand if this member is also too thin or otherwise unlovely, but where the bishop sleeve is used the material of the bodice must be thick enough to hide the outlines of the arm, for otherwise there will be an unpleasant X-ray effect when the light pierces the thin texture.

FOR WHITE SUMMER DRESSES



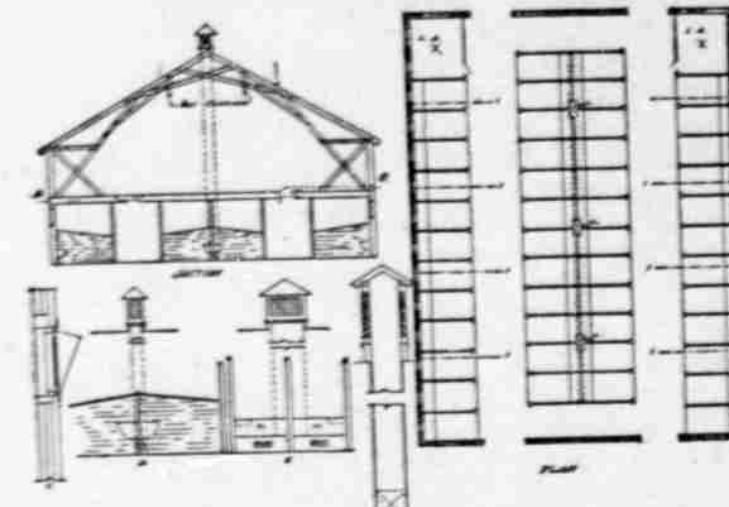
Louis XV. jaquette in shot blue and black taffetas, with plain white linen collar. White linen hat with bows of the taffetas.

Metal Fringes.

Metal fringes are being much employed on evening dresses. These are made from bullion cords, and are in both the bright gold and silver and in the darker antique metals. Retailers unquestionably will have a big call throughout the fall and winter season for fringes in similar effects.

EXCELLENT VENTILATION OF STABLES OF ORDINARY SIZE

Most Satisfactory System is Described and Illustrated—No Plan That Will Automatically Meet All Conditions of Wind and Weather—The Cause of Corrosion of Metal Frames.



Plan of Stable Showing Method of Ventilation—A, Inlets between ceiling joists; B, Inlets on hay floor; C, Window inlets; D, Side section of double stall and exhaust flue; E, Back view, same; F, Exhaust flue and side connection; I, I, I, Location of passage inlets.

For stables of ordinary width, the common and most satisfactory form of fresh air inlet is a sash at each stall hinged at the bottom, opening inward, but with galvanized iron pieces attached to the sides of the window frame, so that the only air admitted has to take an upward course over the top of the sash, writes George F. Weston in the Country Gentleman. This prevents direct drafts. A piece of chain stapled to the top of the frame, with a beaded wire nail projecting from the top of the sash, allows the window to be opened any number of links. The free edges of the metal side plates are turned upward so as to make a stop that prevents the windows from falling open too wide.

There is no system of ventilation that will automatically meet all conditions of wind and weather, which at times will call for the closing of all windows to windward, and opening of those on the sheltered side a mere crack.

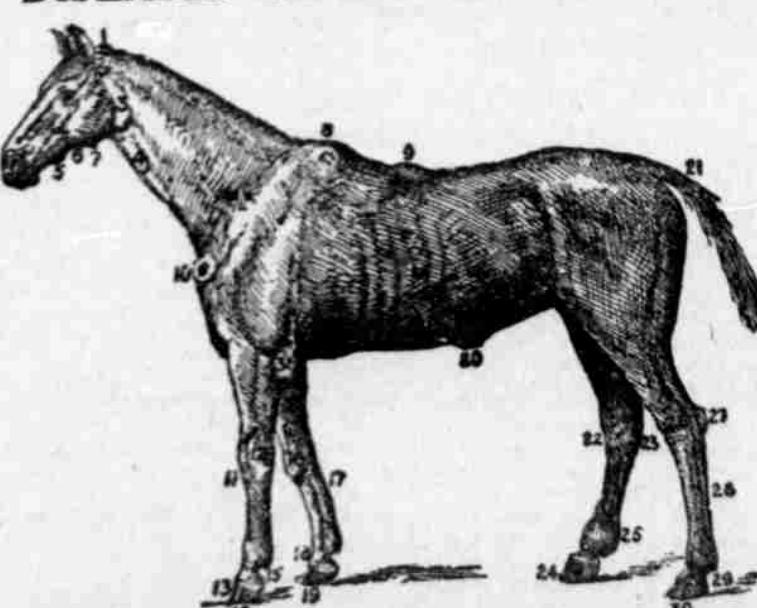
In winter when the horses come in hot and, in the case of work horses, cannot be rubbed quite dry, it will often save colds to keep every thing tight until they are dry and have cooled off. The stable shown in the illustration is an extra wide one, and to secure sufficient fresh air inlets for the central double row of horses, it may be necessary to make ducts from the outside to the openings in the ceiling over the center of each passage, about 14 by 20 inches, and marked I, I, I in the plan. These can be closed by a board, with pin sliding on bottom of inside. The easiest way to make these ducts is to enclose between two ceiling joists, or if this cannot be done, make as at B on hay floor above.

The exhaust flues for a stable of this design should be three in number, about two feet six inches, extending from bottom of manger clear to the roof. Each one connects with lateral flues below manger, so as to tap eight stalls, and the openings to each stall should increase in size as they leave the main flue, and be screened with half-inch wire netting to keep out rats. All main exhaust flues in a stable should also have two or the opposite sides made with a door just below the ceiling, and two feet down, so that this can be opened up against the ceiling and take out all hot air in summer. Frequently the hay chutes can be so arranged as to serve also for exhaust flues by having a tight-fitting door at the hay floor, which is only opened for feeding. They can be of galvanized iron as far up as the ceiling of stable, but in such a climate as Canada, where the upper space is much lower in temperature,

(By WALTER B. LEUTZ)
Ground hogs may be poisoned with wheat soaked in a solution of strichnine, but they can easily be trapped at the entrance of their burrows. A better way is to soak a bit of moss or hay with bisulphite of carbon and place it well down into the burrow covering the entrance with a heavy cloth. The carbon being heavier than air it penetrates to the bottom of the burrow and kills the animals instantly. Great care in handling bisulphite of carbon must be observed because it is a deadly poison and must never be inhaled. The bottle containing it should be kept tightly corked until the moment it is to be used.

Strength of Mule.
The average mule will do as much work when two years old as the horse will at three or four.

DISEASES OF HORSE LOCATED



The location of some diseases of the horse is shown in the illustration here, which is taken from the Northwest Homestead:

1. Poll evil;
2. Swelling by bridle pressure;
3. Infected parotid gland;
4. Infected jugular vein;
5. Carbuncle;
6. Fistula of parotid duct;
7. Bony excretion;
8. Fistula of withers;
9. Saddle gall;
10. Tumor;
11. Splint;
12. Maledanders;
13. Treat on the conchet;
14. Sand crack;
15. Quittor;
16. Knee bunion;
17. Clap on back sinew;
18. Ringbone;
19. Foundered foot;
20. Venereal hernia;
21. Rat tail;
22. Spavin;
23. Curb;
24. Quarter crack;
25. Thick leg;
26. Maledanders;
27. Capped hook;
28. Swelled sinew;
29. Grease;
30. Sand crack;
31. Tumor of elbow.